## **12.R.1.1** Students are able to **analyze** the <u>effect</u> of <u>style</u> on the <u>interpretation</u> of text.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

• analyze -- explain by writing and/or speaking

## **Key Terms Defined:**

- effect -- impact
- style -- the way something is written:
  - word choice
  - sentence length
  - tone
  - imagery
  - dialogue
  - point of view
- interpretation -- interpretation

## **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to analyze (explain by writing and/or speaking) the effect (impact) of style (the way something is written: word choice, sentence length, tone, imagery, dialogue, and point of view) on the interpretation of text.

## **Student Speak:**

I can explain by writing and/or speaking (analyze) the way something is written:

- word choice
- sentence length
- tone
- imagery
- dialogue
- point of view

(style) has an impact (effect) on my interpretation of the text.

**1.R.2.1** Students are able to **locate** <u>major structures</u> in text to **form an understanding** of stories and other materials.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

- locate -- find
- form an understanding show what I know in writing, speaking and/or by drawing pictures

## **Key Terms Defined:**

- major structures -- beginning, middle, end; and put story parts in order
- stories and other materials -- fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama

#### **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to locate (find) major structures (beginning, middle, end; and put story parts in order), in text to form an understanding (show what I know in writing, speaking and/or by drawing pictures) of stories and other materials (fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama).

# **Student Speak:**

I can show what I know in writing, speaking and/or by drawing pictures (form an understanding) by finding (locating) beginning, middle, end; and putting the story parts in order (major structures).

# **1.R.2.2** Students are able to **use** <u>major literary elements</u> in text to **form an understanding** of stories and other materials.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

- use -- write, tell again, and/or draw a picture
- form an understanding -- show what I know

#### **Key Terms Defined:**

- major literary elements -- characters, things that happened, and problem
- stories and other materials -- fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama

#### **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to use (write, tell again, and/or draw a picture) literary elements (characters, things that happened, and problem) in text to form an understanding (show what I know) of stories and other materials (fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama).

## **Student Speak:**

I can write, tell again, and/or draw a picture (use) of characters, things that happened, and problems (literary elements) to show what I know (form an understanding) about fiction, nonfiction, poetry, and drama (stories and other materials).

**1.R.2.3** Students are able to **identify** <u>patterns</u> of <u>rhyming words</u> and <u>repeated phrases</u> in various texts.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

• identify -- pick out in writing and/or speaking

#### **Key Terms Defined:**

- patterns of rhyming words -- the ending part of a word that sounds like the ending part of another word.
- repeated phrases -- groups of words or sentences said over and over again

#### **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to identify (pick out in writing and/or speaking) patterns of rhyming words (the ending part of a word that sounds like the ending part of another word) and repeated phrases (groups of words or sentences said over and over again) in various texts.

#### **Student Speak:**

I can pick out in writing and/or speaking (identify)

- the ending part of a word that sounds like the ending part of another word (patterns of rhyming words)
- groups of words or sentences said over and over again (repeated phrases) in various texts.

**12.R.2.1** Students are able to **evaluate** authors' <u>style</u> in poetry, drama, fiction, and informational text.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

• evaluate -- evaluate in writing and/or speaking

## **Key Terms Defined:**

• style -- the way something is written (word choice, sentence length, tone, imagery, dialogue, point of view)

## **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to evaluate in writing and/or speaking the authors' style (the way something is written) in poetry, drama, fiction, and informational text.

## **Student Speak:**

I can evaluate in writing and/or speaking the way something is written:

- word choice
- sentence length
- tone
- imagery
- dialogue
- point of view

(style) in poetry, drama, fiction, and informational text.

**12.R.3.1** Students are able to **read** and **critique** literary works from a variety of <u>cultures</u> and eras.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

• critique -- evaluate in writing and/or speaking

#### **Key Terms Defined:**

- cultures -- groups of people based on age, gender, religion, ethnicity, and ways of life
- eras -- time periods

#### **Teacher Speak:**

Students are able to read and critique (evaluate in writing and/or speaking) literary works from a variety of cultures (groups of people based on age, gender, religion, ethnicity, and ways of life) and eras (time periods).

#### **Student Speak:**

I can read and evaluate in writing and/or speaking (critique) literary works from groups of people based on age, gender, religion, ethnicity, and ways of life (cultures) and time periods (eras).

**12.R.4.1** Students are able to **locate**, **synthesize**, and **use** information from <u>multiple</u> sources to **solve** problems and **make** decisions.

#### **Verbs Defined:**

• synthesize -- merge old and new information

#### **Key Terms Defined:**

- multiple sources:
  - primary sources: diaries, journals, interview, autobiographies, public documents, studies, letters
  - secondary sources: magazines, Internet, newspapers, studies, biographies, electronic media, reference books

## Teacher Speak:

Students are able to locate, synthesize (merge old and new information), and use information from multiple sources (primary and secondary sources) to solve problems and make decisions.

## **Student Speak:**

I can locate, merge old and new information (synthesize) and use information from multiple sources:

- primary sources: diaries, journals, interview, autobiographies, public documents, studies, letters
- secondary sources: magazines, Internet, newspapers, studies, biographies, electronic media, reference books to solve problems and make decisions.